

# THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,  
The sign of hope and triumph nigh."

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.**

WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1844.

SHAMEFUL FABRICATIONS OF THE  
GLOBE.

The Globe has latterly taken much pains to identify the Native American party with the Whigs, and thereby throw the odium of the Philadelphia riots upon the party which has always distinguished itself for its regard to law and order. We have denounced this infamous charge of the Globe as a calumny upon the Whig party, and have shown heretofore, by publishing the names of the leaders of the Native American party, that those leaders were mainly Locofocos. The Globe, finding it impossible to sustain with facts the falsehood it had propagated, acknowledged that the actors in the riots were Locofoco, but, nevertheless, alleged that it was a Whig movement, and boldly asserted that the Native Americans were Whigs, that the party was projected by Whigs, and that it was a scheme of the Whigs to disfranchise foreigners, and to deprive them of the rights which belong to them as citizens. The Globe, in equal contempt for truth, has asserted that another design of the Whigs, in getting up the Native American party, was to deprive Catholics, whether native or foreign, of their constitutional rights, and to wage a crusade against them. These infamous calumnies, circulated by Blair and Kendall, for which they deserve the pillory, are so palpably false, that no honest, fair-minded man would either believe or repeat them. But we have demonstrative evidence—the evidence of Blair himself—that the Native American party was started by and composed of Locofocos. The indefatigable Col. Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, has hunted up, in the columns of the Globe of last year, the following editorial paragraphs, which claim the Native Americans as Locofocos. What will respectable gentlemen, of any party, think of the Globe, after being convicted of such falsehood? But it is nothing new or uncommon for the Globe to fabricate calumnies, or to be detected in them; and yet the party sustain and circulate it. It is true that we have the testimony of the Madisonian that the Globe is "despised" by respectable Locofocos—that they place no confidence in it, and turn away from it in disgust; and yet it is the organ of the party, and widely circulated in every quarter of the country with its freight of falsehood.

But to the case in point: Here is the irrefragable evidence—the confession, or, rather, the boast of the Globe—that the Native American party was started by and composed of Locofocos.

The Globe, of Nov. 10, 1843, in the course of some editorial comments on the result of the then late election in the city of New York, said:

"The great split in the party, occasioned by the offence taken by a portion of it at the conduct of the Democratic City Council, which was charged with giving more than a due share of the offices to naturalized citizens, have not come up to the calculations of its authors. The Native Republican party, (as it was called,) by the diversion of between 6,000 and 8,000 votes from the regular ticket to one of their own choosing, lost to the Democracy two of its strongest wards, and the secession lost the Democrats the Sheriff and some Assemblymen, and had well nigh defeated the whole ticket."

Here the veracious Mr. Blair boasts, not six months before the occurrence of the Philadelphia riots, that the Native American party were Locofocos, and that it was altogether a Locofoco move. But to make the "assurance doubly sure" of his guilt and falsehood, we subjoin another extract. The Intelligencer intimated that perhaps a number of Whigs had co-operated with the Native Americans in the elections of last autumn. Hear what the Globe says in answer to the Intelligencer:

[From the Globe of November 18, 1843.]

This statement of the National Intelligencer of this morning, is directly in the teeth of the truth, as admitted by the journals of its own party in New York; is in contradiction of the notorious fact, that the wards in which the Native Republican ticket obtained majorities, and threw the Democracy in a minority, have, on all occasions, proved to be among the strongest Democratic wards in New York; and is in conflict with the circumstances which are known to have given birth to this schism in the Democracy, viz: dissatisfaction with a portion of it to the employment given to the adopted citizens by the Democratic City Councils. The purport of the Native Republicans was to push other Democrats, favorable to their views, against those whom they accused of disappointing them. Whiggery voted its own ticket."

This is, certainly, an all-sufficient exculpation of the Whigs from the charge of having originated

and strengthened the new Republican party. "Whiggery," says the Globe, "voted its own ticket."

Thus far we have copied from the editorial columns of the Globe: their New York correspondent spoke the same sentiments in the following language:

"The Native American ticket polled at least 6,000 votes; five-sixths of which came from the Democratic party. That ticket (the Native American) obtained majorities in two of the strongest Democratic wards in the city—the 9th and 11th." \* \* \* "They went off from the Democratic party on account of the city corporation (which is Democratic you know) having given many of the lower offices of the city, such as watchmen, &c., &c., to the Irish; and the snow of the day makes the native born Democrats, who are poor, feel their grievances keenly. I do not believe that the city authorities have given an undue number of the offices to the Irish; but the poor classes who want these offices think so, and that was enough to make them cast their votes as they did."

Having thus convicted Blair out of his own mouth, of gross, palpable, wilful, and malicious falsehood, we can command no language to set forth his infamy in blacker colors; and therefore we leave the reader to his own reflections upon a press and a party which lives and thrives, if they thrive at all, by the use of such means.

HARD LYING.

An intelligent gentleman who has just returned from a visit to Bedford county, in Pennsylvania, informs us that the Locofocos in that region boldly declare that Mr. Clay is opposed to the tariff and protective policy, and that James K. Polk is the ardent friend of protection. This is decidedly the hardest case of lying that we have ever heard of. It is no exaggeration to say that men who make such assertions would not scruple to swear that white is black and black is white. We can find no other parallel to such bare-faced, shameless lying. All through the South, James K. Polk is paraded before the people as the champion of free trade—he was nominated by the Nullifiers for his free trade and Texas views in opposition to Van Buren—and it was openly proclaimed that his views were "Southern to the back-bone," and yet, in Pennsylvania, the unprincipled demagogues are attempting to make the people believe that Polk is the friend of the tariff. If the people of Pennsylvania can be imposed upon with such falsehoods, we shall believe that they have not patronized the schoolmaster.

We are happy to see, by the Jonesborough Whig, that the Hon. Mr. Jarnagin, who remained here until some fifteen days ago, has arrived at home in safety, and has taken the stump in defence of Whig principles. The Whig speaks in high praise of an effort of Mr. J. in Washington county.

BLUE LICK SPRINGS, KENTUCKY.—The Mayville Eagle states that there are now at this fashionable and agreeable watering place, about two hundred visitors, among whom is the Hon. Henry Clay. Mr. Clay is in fine health, but will, nevertheless, remain at the Springs several days.

LEAVING THE SINKING SHIP.

It is utterly impossible to keep pace, in our journal, with the hundreds of Locofoco recantations that are daily coming in. One paper, for instance, brought us eleven hundred in a lump.—We have only room, at present, for the following list of members of the Massachusetts Legislature:

FIFTEEN MORE.—The Massachusetts Gazette contains the names of fifteen Locofocos who were members of the Legislature of that State in 1843 and 1844, who have come out under their own signatures and renounced Polk. They are as follows:

Hon. Saml. F. Dudley,	Hon. Dorus Bascomb,
" H. W. Cushman,	" Lucius Nims,
" A. P. Haskins,	" Thomas Hines,
" Wm. E. Russell,	" S. C. Allen,
" Luther Stone,	" Salmon Howard,
" W. E. Mayo,	" Moses Stone,
" Samuel Giles,	" Thos. Nash, Jr.
" C. Priest, Jr.	

MARYLAND.

CECIL COUNTY.—The Whig ticket in Cecil county, for the Legislature, is composed of the following gentlemen: John B. Yarnall, Wm. H. Wilson, Francis A. Ellis, and James L. Craig.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Isaac Motter, John D. Hart, Hezekiah Boteler, Charles A. Fletcher, and William B. Clarke.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.—The Whigs have nominated Thomas Martin, Esq., as a candidate on the Whig ticket for the Legislature, in place of G. W. Duvall, Esq., declined.

The Lowell Courier says a Polkite off South offered to vote that Polk would be elected. A Whig some ten miles off started the next day to take it up. When he arrived in the neighborhood, he found so many had got there before him he thought the Whigs had been calling a Mass Meeting together!

NAVAL.—A detachment of marines, under the command of Lieut. Devlin, passed through Albany on the 26th, from New York for Erie, to join the steam frigate Michigan.

MR. CLAY AND MR. WM. R. KING.—As an evidence of the feeling existing between these men the New York American says, "that on his arrival at Havre, Mr. King read with great satisfaction to some Americans a letter from Henry Clay, congratulating him, Mr. King, on his appointment as Minister."

The animosity, which could find no resting place in the breasts of either of these distinguished men, is nevertheless endeavored to be kept up in the minds of the people by a vile party press, against one of them, by a false representation of the facts.—Albany Advertiser.

JAMES K. POLK AND THE TARIFF.

"COLUMBIA, TENN., June 19, 1844.

"DEAR SIR: I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the tariff, and among others yours of the 30th ultimo. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated.—James K. Polk to J. K. Kane.

We have already referred to the "public acts" of Mr. Polk, while in Congress, on the tariff question—and some of his opinions, found in the public discussions in which he has participated; have also been spread before our readers. We shall now continue the history. We have at hand, his "Address to the people of Tennessee," when he was, for the first time, a candidate for the office of Governor, in 1839. It was published at the time in pamphlet form, and circulated throughout the State; and also in the Nashville Union, his acknowledged organ.

The question is there boldly met, and if the ultra principles avowed in that address do not entitle Mr. Polk to full fellowship and communion with the Southern "Chivalry," then no man can justly lay claim to that distinguished honor. Well may the Charleston Mercury declare that his views on the tariff are "Southern to the backbone"—they would suffer nothing in comparison with those of Messrs. Calhoun and McDuffie. We recommend, then, therefore, to the careful consideration of the friends of protection, and we beg the iron master, the sugar planter, the wool-grower, the miner, and the manufacturer, to remember, what Mr. Polk thinks of "that odious and unjust system," by which their interests, and the interests of the whole country are protected. It needs no comment from us—it speaks for itself, and in language, too, that is not to be misunderstood. Here are full extracts from it, the truth and correctness of which, no honest man dare deny:

"I commenced my service in Congress at the beginning of the administration of John Quincy Adams. The principles and policy of that administration were fully developed in the first annual message of that Chief Magistrate, and are of too recent occurrence to have escaped the public mind. They were in all essential respects broadly federal. The latitudinarian doctrines, with all the consolidating tendencies of the Hamiltonian school, as practised under the administration of the elder Adams, were resuscitated and revived. It was publicly proclaimed that the wholesome restraints of the public will on the action of the servants of the people were to be disregarded, and that the "Representative was not to be palsied by the will of his constituents." It was declared by that Chief Magistrate to be ineffably stupid to suppose that the Representatives of the people were deprived of the power to advance the public weal, thereby substituting the unrestrained discretion of Congress and of the Federal Government for the specific grants of power conferred by a Constitution of limitations and restrictions. For the first time in a quarter of a century, the doctrines of the "prostrate Federal party" were openly sought to be reinstated. Federal principles exhibited themselves under new disguises in all leading measures of that administration. It was during that administration that the PROTECTIVE POLICY REACHED ITS HIGHEST POINT OF AGGRAVATION in the passage of the tariff law, that "bill of abominations," in 1828. It was attempted to build up a great system of manufactures and internal improvements by taxing the whole people, and especially of the planting States, for the benefit of Northern capitalists. To make the investment of their money profitable, the prices of all manufactured articles must be raised; and to raise the prices, ENORMOUS DUTIES were imposed on corresponding articles imported from abroad. To purchase the support of different sections of the country to this iniquitous system, IRON, SUGAR, HEMP, COTTON BAGGING, and even SALT, were included in the HIGHLY TARIFFED ARTICLES. Every man who bought a piece of WOOLLEN or COTTON CLOTH, every man who bought an axe or a hoe, a plough-share or a pound of nails, a peck of salt or a pound of sugar, was COVERTLY TAXED, in the increased price of the article, for the benefit of the MANUFACTURER, the IRON-MASTER, the SALT MAKER, or the SUGAR PLANTER. NEVER WAS A MORE UNJUST TAX IMPOSED. It was not for the necessary support of Government that it was imposed; such was not the avowed or real object. Its operation was to take the property of one man and give it to another, without right or consideration. It was to depreciate the value of the productive industry of one section of the Union and transfer it to another—it was to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. In another aspect this system was disastrous to every thing Republican or just in the administration of the Government. Whilst the increased prices of domestic articles went into the pockets of the manufacturers who were generally men of large capital, that on imported articles, being the tariff duty, went into the Treasury of the United States. Immense sums of money, not necessary for the support of Government, were therefore likely to be accumulated in the public treasury, and this accumulation, it was foreseen, might induce the people to insist on a reduction of duties. To obviate this danger to the grand system, it was necessary to devise a plan of expenditure large enough to consume whatever excess of moneys above the necessary wants of the Government might be produced by the high protective tariff. This plan was soon found in an unconstitutional and gigantic system of internal improvements by the Government. In the making of roads and canals, and in the improvement of harbors and rivers, it was calculated that large sections of country, and even whole States, where the expenditures were to be made, could be brought to the support of the system, and that a demand might thereby be created for any number of millions which the cupidity of NORTHERN CAPITALISTS might find it expedient to exact from the people, as a means of securing to them an ENORMOUS PROFIT on their investment. The assumption and exercise of the power, by Federal authority, to construct works of internal improvements within the States, constituted an essential branch of the system of which Mr. Clay was the reputed father and head, and to which the popular but false name of the "American System" was given. It was an essential branch of the falsely called "American System," because it was the great absorbent, the sponge which was to suck in and consume the excessive, unequal, unjust, and oppressive exactions upon the people, and especial-

ly upon the people of the planting States, levied by a high protective tariff. High, unnecessary, and oppressive taxes, levied by a high protective tariff—lavish and wasteful expenditures of the surplus money, by a gigantic system of internal improvement, and high prices of the public lands, that emigration to the west might be checked—the laboring poor retained in the manufacturing districts, in a state of dependence on their richer neighbors, in whose employment they were—constituted Mr. Clay's far famed and mis-called "American System."

In the collection, deposit, and expenditure of the vast sums of money brought into the Treasury by the tariff, the late Bank of the United States had a direct interest—because, being by the terms of her charter the depository of the public money, the larger the collection, deposit, and expenditures of the Government, the larger would be her profits. The bank was identified in interest with the large capitalists of the country, and was closely allied to the "American System." The whole money power of the country was organized, and pursuing its own interests, was at war with the labor and productive industry of the great mass of the people. In such a system Federalism saw the means of extending the power and patronage of the Government, corrupting the sources of legislation, and accomplishing, under another leader and under another party name, all the great and dangerous purposes with which Alexander Hamilton, in the earlier stages of the Government, set out. Against the policy and doctrines of this administration, and all its leading measures, (as my votes and speeches in Congress will show,) I was firmly and perseveringly opposed.

The public judgment passed upon Mr. Adams's administration, and it went down. No portion of the Union contributed with more unanimity than Tennessee to put it down. Had that administration continued in power, and its policy prevailed, there is good reason to believe that the country, instead of being in its present prosperous and happy condition, would have been at this moment withering under the effects of a high protective tariff, and a profligate and extravagant system of internal improvements, with a heavy public debt still unliquidated. There is good reason to fear that the constitutional and legitimate power, reserved to the people and the States, would have been usurped by the Federal Government, and that Government itself been fast tending to consolidation. Indignantly condemning the doctrines, principles, and Federal tendencies of an administration brought into existence originally by a shameless disregard of the popular will, the people rose in the majesty of their strength, and, by an overwhelming majority of their suffrages, brought General Jackson's administration into power.

General Jackson, like Mr. Jefferson, brought the ship of State back to the "Republican tack." On the coming in of his administration, all the odious doctrines and principles, and the ultra Federal tendencies of the administration which preceded it, were suddenly arrested and reversed. The great results of General Jackson's administration belong to the history of the country, and can be but briefly sketched or alluded to in an address like this. In repeated instances he recommended reductions and modifications of the tariff, WITH A VIEW TO THE FINAL ABANDONMENT OF THAT ODIOUS AND UNJUST SYSTEM. So effectual were these recommendations, and so rapid the change of public opinion, that the friends of the tariff, and even Mr. Clay, its imputed father, seized on a favorable moment to save the whole from destruction by a timely compromise. It was the defence of Mr. Clay with his tariff friends at the North, that by yielding a part, he prevented the destruction of the whole, and in their continued and devoted support of him, the Northern capitalists have shown that they are grateful for the fortunate rescue.

The other branch of the FALSELY CALLED "American System," General Jackson met by his veto. Beginning with the bill to appropriate money to the Maysville Road, he declared all such dispositions of the national treasure inexpedient and unconstitutional, and at once put an end to that mode of creating a demand for the money improperly exacted from the people."

"One of Gen. Jackson's principles was opposition to the high tariff schemes of Henry Clay, and in that also he was supported by all Tennessee. Now, a portion of your public men support this monstrous scheme by supporting Henry Clay, its father and preserver; yet they have the hardihood to say that those who still maintain a steady and consistent opposition to this wicked scheme, have abandoned their ancient principles.

As allied to the tariff policy, Mr. Clay not only favored, but was the projector and founder of the wildest schemes of internal improvement, which Gen. Jackson put down by his veto. In this also he was supported by all Tennessee; yet a portion of your public men are in favor of restoring the exploded usurpation by making its great champion President of the United States, and charge the Republican party with an abandonment of their principles, because they will not go with them."

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.—The Baltimore Convention invaded!—We have forborne to mention the fact, but inasmuch as the matter is one publicly talked about every where, we do not perceive any impropriety in stating that JOSEPH LYMAN, Esq., of this village, the Delegate from this District to the Baltimore Convention, refuses to go Polk and Dallas. Mr. Lyman has hitherto enjoyed the confidence of the party, as is evidenced by his having been candidate for Congress last fall, Delegate to Baltimore, &c., but he is denounced by some of them now in bitter terms. One man of the party only, in this county, was in favor of annexation three months ago; now the man who opposes it is read out. Progressive Democracy! The man who stands fast by a principle is "no Democrat."—Ravenna (Ohio) Star.

THE ARTFUL DODGERS!—At a recent Locofoco Convention in Vermont, where the doctrine of Protection is so popular, one of the banners displayed the inscription: "Polk and Protection against Clay and Anti-Protection." The Free Traders of the Piebegan, Evening Post, Atlas, &c., will please copy! Well may such artful dodgers dread the fate which awaits them from an indignant and outraged people!—Brooklyn (N. Y.) Advertiser.

THE Poughkeepsie Blacksmith, who bids fair to rival the celebrated BAER, is doing good service in the Whig ranks. He is engaged to speak in several places during the present week in New Jersey and New York. He is a powerful, though plain and practical speaker, and will do the cause much good by his efforts. He made his debut at the great Whig Mass Convention at Hudson on the 4th of July, and took everybody by surprise.—Albany Citizen.

LETTER FROM MR. CUSHING.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday afternoon contains the following letter from the Hon. Caleb Cushing, the American Commissioner to China:

Macao, March 18, 1844.

You have the advantage of me in being the editor of a newspaper, for in this way your whereabouts and your welfare are both communicated to your friends every day in the course of business.

I arrived here safe and well in the Brandywine, on the 24th ult., and Mr. Webster the same.—We tarry here until the monsoon will permit us to proceed North toward the "Heavenly Court."

Our country and countrymen are in high favor in China; and if nothing adverse occurs to interrupt my endeavors, I am confident of success in negotiating with this government.

The newspapers will have informed you that Dr. Bridgeman and Dr. Parker are joint interpreters of the legation. It ought to be understood that Dr. Bridgeman is chaplain of the legation in title and in fact. I have deemed it essential to have religious service performed at the residence of the legation every Lord's day, and shall adhere to the practice so long as my mission lasts.

I have had a very interesting journey to this place through part of Egypt, Arabia, and India; and hope, if I live to return home, to bring with me some fruits of my expedition, in knowledge and experience, if nothing else.

I am now diligently employed in the studies and correspondence of the legation, so that no time is lost by the sojourn at Macao.

I am, very truly and respectfully yours, &c.

C. CUSHING.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the U. S. revenue cutter Woodbury, Capt. Wm. Foster, at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, we gather the following:

The Woodbury left Vera Cruz the 12th inst., whither she had been despatched to receive and bring to this port the 4th instalment of the Mexican indemnity; but having waited one month, and receiving official information that there was no prospect of its being paid for a long time Capt. F. deemed it proper and expedient to return. The Woodbury brought no passengers.

The Mier prisoners celebrated the 4th, and day and night were spent in fun and frolic—the garrison officers voluntarily supplying them with abundance of cheer for the occasion. One of the released prisoners (Mr. Stapp, of Kentucky,) applied for and was given a passage here in the Woodbury. Official reports of the shooting of thirty-seven of the followers of Sentmanat in the square of Tobasco, had been received at Vera Cruz. The British and other Consuls had interceded for their countrymen engaged in this affair, but without success. The Government in refusing told them "it would have been much more friendly towards Mexico, and better for the individuals, had their agents in New Orleans prevented their joining in a scheme against the peace of a friendly power, and which was notoriously public."

News of the rejection of the treaty of the United States Senate, was received at Vera Cruz, via Campeachy, on the 10th instant. It was immediately forwarded by express to Mexico. The news gave great joy at Vera Cruz, and a revival of American business was expected from it.

The requisition of the President for 30,000 troops and four millions of dollars, had been granted after some tardy but warm discussion in the Congress.

FROM KEY WEST.—We extract the following from the St. Augustine News Extra, of the 23d instant: "By an arrival at Key West, a few days since, of a vessel from the Spanish Main, we learn that the French Government have been actively engaged for the last two months in lying rails, grading, and otherwise making preparation for a steam conveyance from Porto Bello to Panama, thus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and doing away for the present any intent upon cutting a canal at the isthmus."

From the Newport Rhode Islander.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN SHUBRICK.—A gentleman has kindly furnished to us the following interesting description of the funeral of Captain Shubrick, which took place at Mahon in May last, taken from a letter written by an officer on board the flag-ship Columbia.

"Sunday was in all respects fitted for the ceremony; the sun threw long shadows of the hills over the exquisitely smooth harbor; the rich, deep tints of nature's chosen color, were doubled in the mirror waters; the tall masts and beautiful form of the vessels sat motionless witnesses of the last honors paid to a gallant and lamented commander.

"The boats formed in procession along side of the Columbia: the whole force of the marines in the launches, with solemn music, leading the front; next followed a ship's barge with the body, covered with an ensign, on which lay the hat and sword of the deceased, under guard of a Lieutenant; escorted by 22 men-of-war boats, in reversed order of rank, the officers all in full uniform and mourning, the Commodore with his staff bringing up the rear; and from this advantageous position I gazed along the line in real admiration of the scene. The procession moved slowly through the squadron and round the flag ship, whose heavy battery poured out minute guns the while; the echoes carried a sort of lament far over the hills, and thousands of spectators from the esplanades and heights gazed solemnly on the scene.

"The American grave yard lay a mile down the harbor, and the line proceeded unbroken to one of the prettiest little islets you can imagine, in which it is situated,—a deep little gorge, with the hill slopes rising greenly and romantically around it. Some time was occupied in landing; successively, the marines drew up in a line, presented to the coffin as it was borne into the little enclosure, and as each boat arrived, the oarsmen uncovered, tossed oars, and a perfect grove of oar blades covered the little gulf as our boat arrived last. We collected en masse about the grave; ten seamen, hardy, devoted fellows, lowered the coffin, and the voice of the chaplain pronounced the usual ceremony of the interment. The marines then marched, covering the grave, and fired three volleys over it—and the stranger chief was left in solitude.

"I have rarely witnessed anything that impressed me more solemnly."

A meeting of 4,600 Whigs was assembled at Lowville, Lewis co. N. Y., on the 18th. Among the innumerable banners was the following:—"Hickory Trees can't bear Poke Berries in this Clay Soil."